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On arriving at Buenos Aires, January 1, another round of formal dinners, luncheons, speeches, and conferences began, President Irogoyen living up to the highest standards of formal courtesy, although known not to be overfriendly to the United States.

THE UNITED STATES AND SAN DOMINGO

By direction of the President, Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden, U. S. N., military governor of San Domingo, has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas the friendly purposes of the United States in the employment, pursuant to rights derived from the Treaty of 1907, of its military forces within the Dominican Republic, for the restoration of public order and the protection of life and property, have been substantially achieved; and

Whereas it has always been the desire and intention of the Government of the United States to withdraw its aid as soon as it could do so consistently with the said purpose, and as soon as the improved conditions in Santo Domingo, to which the United States has sought to contribute, should give promise of permanence:

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Snowden, rear admiral, United States Navy, military governor of the Dominican Republic, acting under the authority and by direction of the Government of the United States, declare and announce to all concerned that the Government of the United States believes the time has arrived when it may, with a due sense of its responsibility to the people of the Dominican Republic, inaugurate the simple processes of its rapid withdrawal from the responsibilities assumed in connection with Dominican affairs.

Announcement is therefore made that a commission of representative Dominican citizens will be appointed, the personnel of which will shortly be announced, to which it is my purpose to attach a technical adviser. This commission will be intrusted with the formulation of amendments to the constitution and a general revision of the laws of the republic, including the drafting of a new election law. Such amendments to the constitution and such laws, or such revision of existing laws as may be recommended by the commission, upon approval by the military government in occupation, will be submitted to a constitutional convention and to the national congress of the Dominican Republic respectively.

The reason for this action by the United States, given by the State Department, is that "complete tranquillity has existed for some time throughout the republic, and the people for the first time in many years have been enabled to devote themselves to peaceful occupations without fear of disturbance." American occupation began in November, 1916, "with no immediate or ulterior object of destroying the sovereignty of Santo Domingo." Instead it has hoped to restore its credit, bring order out of the chaos of its finances, and protect it from foreign creditors. The American military government, according to Washington officials, has so ordered the insular finances that all arrears of indebtedness due now have been paid, including payment of interest on the bonded debt. Expenses of government, with prompt payment of salaries, has gone hand in hand with settlement of old accounts, and the insular treasury now has \$3,200,000 in its coffers. Taxes have been collected without fear or favor. Fiscal departments have been reorganized and modernized and the burdens of revenue production have been put upon "interests" best able to carry them.

Presumably this action of the United States has been hastened somewhat by publicity recently given to reports

from the island indicating that the Dominicans were restive in their pecuniary prosperity and critical of the prolongation of political control from without.

The terms of the proclamation and the method of withdrawal there outlined are such as to make certain that the transfer will be gradual, not abrupt, and that the United States, as in Cuba, will keep a string attached to any final plan of insular home rule, at least on fiscal matters.

AMERICAN TRADES UNIONISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA

American trades unionism aligns itself with British trades unionism and with leaders of the British Independent Labor Party in repudiation of the program of the Third International. The text of the reply of the American Federation of Labor may be found in the October issue of *The Federationist*. We quote from it the more salient parts:

"The Amsterdam executive (referring to the International Federation of Trade Unions) has issued throughout the world and sent to the American Federation of Labor for circulation in this country a declaration calling for international revolutionary measures by labor in aid of the Soviets in their war against Poland.

"The chairman of the British Labor Party, claiming to speak for the British trade union labor movement, has sent a cablegram along similar lines and apparently calling for similar action. The contents of these messages are thoroughly revolutionary and obviously animated with the desire to use extreme measures for strengthening the hold of Soviet power in Russia and enabling it to extend its influence and to dominate neighboring countries.

Federation Not Revolutionary

"The American Federation of Labor is not a revolutionary body and has never had any affiliation with any revolutionary body which would require it to give serious consideration to revolutionary proposals of any kind. While recognizing the need of revolution against autocratic governments, organized labor in this country regards the American Government as being essentially democratic.

"The American Federation of Labor has always declared for and stood by the demand against large standing armies, for the limitation of munitions of war, and for a reduction in naval establishments. But if the production of war materials were to cease entirely all small nations would be utterly helpless and at the mercy of their larger neighbors. Smaller countries like Belgium would be utterly powerless, while Poland and Georgia would fall into the hands of Soviet Russia. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the defeat of Poland by the Soviets was the concise and immediate object, both of the British Council of Action and the International Federation of Trade Unions.

"There can be little doubt that the whole movement was largely devised at Moscow and originated at the conference of the Third or Communist Internationale a few weeks previously. Lenin had called for precisely this action on the part of the labor organizations in western Europe. The aggressive and violent character of the Bolshevik régime is now due primarily, not to the certainty of their hold upon the Russian Government or upon the victories of the "red" armies, but upon the co-operation of European labor.

For American Principles

"The American Federation of Labor is utterly and wholly opposed to anything that approaches any form of assistance to Soviets.

"There have been indications that the Italian uprising and the radical stand taken by Smillie in England were planned to take place at the same time as the expected fall of Warsaw, and to mark the beginning of a general Bolshevik or a near-Bolshevik upheaval throughout Europe.

"We are living in the Republic of the United States of America, a country by no means perfect, in which all too frequently injustice is done. But it is a republic based upon the principles of freedom, justice, and universal suffrage. Our men and women are not likely to throw these rights and principles into the scrap heap for the dictatorship of Moscow's Lenine and Trotzky. The harangues of the Soviets in Russia will fall on deaf ears of the American organized labor movement."

HAITI AND THE UNITED STATES

On December 18 the Naval Court of Inquiry sent to Haiti to investigate charges by Brigadier General Barnett, former commandant of the Marine Corps, against the representatives of that arm of the navy stationed in Haiti and charged with the duty of policing the island, made its report. The court reported:

The court, having thoroughly inquired into all the facts and circumstances connected with the allegations contained in the precept and having considered the evidence adduced, finds as follows:

1. The court finds two unjustifiable homicides have been committed, one each by two of the personnel of the United States naval service which has served in Haiti since July 28, 1915, and that sixteen other serious acts of violence have been perpetrated against citizens of Haiti during the same period by individuals of such personnel.

2. The court finds further that these offenses were all isolated acts of individuals, and that in every case the responsible party was duly brought to trial before a general court-martial, convicted, and sentenced.

3. The court has found no evidence of the commission of any other unjustifiable homicides or other serious unjustifiable acts of oppression or of violence against any of the citizens of Haiti, or unjustifiable damage or destruction of their property caused by any of the personnel in question.

4. In view of the fact that the only unjustifiable acts found by the court to have been committed are those wherein disciplinary action has already been taken and where no further proceedings could be had in the matter, the court has not deemed it necessary to report further upon the question of responsibility.

Referring to paragraph 2 of the precept, it is the conclusion of the court that there have been no proper grounds for the statement that "practically indiscriminate killing of natives has been going on for some time," as alleged in the letter from Brigadier General George Barnett, U. S. Marine Corps, to Col. John H. Russell, U. S. Marine Corps.

Referring to the amendment to the precept calling for the conclusions of the court as to the general conduct of the personnel of the naval service in Haiti since 28 July, 1915, the court does not consider that the small number of isolated crimes or offenses that have been committed by a few individuals of the service during the period in question are entitled to any considerable weight in forming a conclusion as to the general conduct of such personnel. It was inevitable that some offenses would be committed. However, considering the conditions of service in Haiti, it is remarkable that the offenses were so few in number, and that they all may be chargeable to the ordinary defects of human character, such defects as result in the commission of similar offenses in the United States and elsewhere in the best-regulated communities.

The general conduct of our troops of occupation can be fairly judged by the results of that occupation.

Now, for the first time in more than a hundred years, tranquillity and security of life and property may be said to prevail in Haiti.

The Haitian people themselves welcomed the coming of our men and are unwilling to have them depart.

The establishment and maintenance of tranquil conditions and then the security of life and property all over the Republic of Haiti has been an arduous and dangerous and thankless task. That task our marines have performed with fidelity and great gallantry.

The court cannot refrain from recording its opinion of much, and that the most serious part, of the reflections which have been made upon the officers who have served in Haiti.

The outstanding characteristic of these officers, from the brigade commander down, has been their sympathetic attitude toward every step that would lead to betterment of the country and improvement in the mental, physical, and moral conditions of the population.

With slender resources and inadequate administrative authority they have accomplished much, where anything more than suppression of organized insurrection seemed impossible.

The above remarks apply with particular force to those officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who have been serving as officers of the gendarmerie of Haiti.

After a careful study of the matters in issue, based not only on the evidence in the record, but also upon other original and reliable sources of information and the court's own observations while in Haiti, the court regards the charges which have been published as ill-considered, regrettable, and thoroughly unwarranted reflections on a portion of the United States Marine Corps which has performed difficult, dangerous, and delicate duty in Haiti in a manner which, instead of calling for adverse criticism, is entitled to the highest commendation.

Extracts of evidence before this commission of inquiry, taken in Port au Prince last November, were made public January 3, and they have to do with the character of the warfare waged by the bandits of the island against the United States marines. Mutilation and cannibalism are charged in specific cases.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

SALVAGE OF HUMANITY THROUGH PREVENTIVE and remedial medicine and surgery, cash for which is furnished by a rich and powerful nation for the benefit of less fortunate nations, is one of the finest forms of internationalism. A year or two ago the Rockefeller Foundation apportioned several millions of its large income to endowment of the medical schools of London, England, where instruction especially in combatting tropical diseases and research in the origin of these plagues was carried on. More recently the same Foundation has set apart millions for endowment of the Canadian medical colleges. Its work in China, establishing there medical instruction and laboratory work, has become famous throughout Asia. South America has profited vastly by its experts' service in combatting infectious disease, the most notable of the workers being the late General Gorgas. Now the Foundation announces that it intends to help the medical schools of Central Europe, where it will "aid in the rehabilitation of the scientific equipment for medical teaching and research; in furnishing medical journals to universities throughout Europe; and send an invitation to the authorities of the Belgrade University Medical School to study medical education in America and England as the guests of the Foundation."

CHINA'S REPRESENTATIVE AT THE GENEVA ASSEMBLY of the League of Nations, Dr. Wellington Koo, is deemed by his fellow-Chinese Republicans to have won a great political and national victory at that meeting. China's claim to a place in the Council of the League was recognized by most of the leading powers of Europe, by the Latin-American States, and by Canada; and, with a